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terial wanted" placed at the head of each chapter. In the appendix are to be found a list of plants and parts of plants used for study and a list of the reagents necessary, with directions for their preparation and use.

We cannot refrain from quoting a few sentences here and there from the book. In speaking of microscopes, the translator remarks, "As the English student will probably purchase a microscope of home manufacture, it is desirable to state here that the larger and typically English stands are not to be recommended for student use. Their length of body makes it exceedingly difficult to use them upright without a special table; and the upright position is, all round, the more convenient for student work. Nor are mechanical appliances for moving the object-slide about on the stage of utility commensurate with their cost and the want of independence which they induce. Most of the English makers manufacture microscopes with tubes of about the 'Continental' length, but of better workmanship than the ordinary 'student' stands, and suited for the addition of accessory illuminating and other appliances." In another place, when speaking of the "rack and pinion" adjustment, the translator says, "It is, however, of doubtful advantage to the learner."

The objectives recommended are three-quarter and one-sixth inch. Razors, forceps, dissecting scissors ("for which fine embroidery scissors will serve"), needle-holders and needles, scalpels, small brushes, "a small vise, such as used by watchmakers," pipettes, glass tubes and rods, watch-glasses and glass disks for covering them, bell-jars and zinc frames for moist chambers, bell-jars for the microscopes, elder pith, "a tumbler of clean spring water," and a saucer for dirty slides, are enumerated as the necessary apparatus upon the table.

It remains to be said that the English publishers have done their work well; the print, paper, and binding are just what they should be for a laboratory manual.—*Charles E. Bessey.*

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GENERAL NOTES.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.¹

America. THE MUIR GLACIER.—The Muir Glacier, which presents a front of one mile to an inlet at the head of Glacier Bay, Alaska ($58^{\circ} 50' N.$ $136^{\circ} 40' W.$), has been investigated by Mr. G. F. Wright. Near the mouth of the bay is a cluster of low islands, evidently formed of glacial débris, and forested. The islands and shores in the upper part of the bay are devoid of forest. The mountains east and west of Muir Inlet are respectively two thousand nine hundred and three thousand one hundred and fifty feet high. Between these mountains the glacier is ten thousand six hundred and sixty-four feet wide. The angle of ice projects into water five hundred and sixteen feet deep, and is itself two hundred and fifty feet high. The surface of the ice rises to the east and north about one hundred feet to the mile. The main body of the glacier occupies a vast amphitheatre, with diameters ranging from thirty to forty miles. Nine main streams unite to form the grand trunk, and seventeen sub-branches can be seen. Rocky eminences rising above the surface are smoothed and scored and have glacial débris upon them, showing that, like the islands in the bay, they have been recently covered by ice. On the side from which the ice approached these islands it is several hundred feet higher than on the lee side. The ice in the eastern half of the amphitheatre is moving much more slowly than that in the western half. Much water runs below, and here and there there are superficial streams which eventually plunge downward through the ice. The front is perpetually breaking off, and Mr. Wright calculates that in August one hundred and forty million cubic feet enter the water daily, since the whole mile of width and seven hundred feet of depth move on at a

¹ Edited by W. N. LOCKINGTON, Philadelphia.